

A

# REVIEW

OF THE

## Affairs of *FRANCE*:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *News-Writers* and  
*Petty-Stateſmen*, of all Sides.

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Saturday, October 28. 1704.

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**O**UR laſt *Review* brought on the great Argument of the *Hungarians* being the Cauſes of the War with the *Turks*, in 1682.

And firſt, I might ask our Opponents to produce any other Reaſon for that War; and to ſhew us, what even the *Turks* themſelves had to allege againſt the Emperor?

In all the Embaſſies the Emperor made to the Port, and in all the Treaties with the *Turks*, there was not one Pretence ever offered, why the Port was diſguſted; no ſuch thing as Reparation or Satisfaction Demanded, but in the laſt offer, which the *Turk* ever made to the Emperor; this was the main thing the Baſſa inſiſted on, *viz. That it ſhould be Lawful for the Turks to aſſiſt the Malecontents of Hungaria.*

Now let any Man but conſider, what ſort of a Peace this muſt have been, that the Emperor muſt have been ty'd up to have aſted no Hoſtilities on the *Turks*, and at the ſame time they were at Liberty to have brought down the whole Force of the *Ottoman* Empire upon him, under the ſpecious ſham of *aſſiſting the Hungarians* —

Now as Peace was reſuſed to the Emperor, but on Condition of Supporting the *Hungarians*; Will any ſay from thence, that the *Hungarians* were not the cauſe of the War — I am glad we ſee the bringing the *Turks* down on the Empire, appears a thing ſo black, that theſe Gen-

tlemen are willing to purge the *Hungarians* from the guilt of it; indeed I rather expected they would have Vindicated the Faſt, and inſiſted upon the Lawfulneſs and Reaſonableneſs of it, which might be done from the ſame Principle, that they wiſh'd the *Turks* ſhould take *Vienna*; but ſince the Conſequence of things has open'd their Eyes, and they are ſatiſfied, that the Taking of that City, or the Succeſs of the *Turks* in General, would have been Fatal to all *Europe*, and the Proteſtant Intereſt in General; they would now clear the *Hungarians* from the Charge, and Tax me with Partiality, and falſe Hiſtory.

But here they have the Miſfortune to be Notoriously out in their Account; for that the *Turks* not only made the Aſſiſting the *Hungarians*, the main Article of the War, but by the forementioned Articles between the *Hungarians* and the *Turks*; the whole Matter is too plain to be denied.

There it appears, that before the *Turks* had broken the Peace with the Emperor, the *Hungarians* and Count *Teckely* had made Capitulations with the *Turk*, and that it was impoſſible the *Turk* could keep thoſe Articles without breaking with the Emperor.

If then the *Hungarians* engag'd the *Turks* in ſuch Articles, as they could not perform, without breaking with the Emperor; and that in purſuance of thoſe very Articles, the *Turks* did invade the Emperor, infract the Treaty then in

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Force

Force, and break the Peace; if they would have made a farther Peace, or prolong'd the League then in Force, and were obstructed by their espousing the Quarrel of the *Hungarians*; I would be glad to hear how these things can be less than the Cause of the War, and how the *Hungarians*, under these Circumstances, can be clear'd from being the occasion of the *Turks* making that horrible Devastation in *Hungary*, and for the Charge of bringing them down upon the Empire?

After these Gentlemen have clear'd them from being the first Authors of the War, they would do well to Answer for them, how they can be allow'd to Subject by Contract, the whole Kingdom of *Hungary* to a Tribute, and Engage with the *Turks* to be their Tributary Servants; as by the Articles mentioned in our Review, N<sup>o</sup> 66. and all this while *Hungary* was under the real Obedience of the Emperor? if this was not beginning the War, and being the first occasions of the *Turks* coming down upon the Empire, it will be very hard to fix any National Crime in the World.

'Twould be endless to repeat the various Capitulations between the *Hungarians* and the *Turks*, while yet the Truce was unbroken; the diligent endeavours used by the *Hungarians*, to engage the *Turks* in this War, which at last they were not to be Embark'd in, till the *Hungarians* struck the finishing stroke, by selling themselves and their Posterity, Captives and Tributaries to the *Turks*.

From this time, 'tis visible, they acted by Concert, and by Mutual Stipulations; the Emperor, like a vanquish'd Prince, suing for Peace, was treated with Banter and Contempt; when he offer'd Conditions to the *Turks*, they would not Treat, but with Liberty to assist the *Hungarians*; when he made Terms to the *Hungarians*, Count *Teckely* answer'd, he could not conclude without the Grand Visier.

All this while the Peace with the Emperor and the *Turks* remain'd; and all this while the Emperor continued his Endeavours at the Port, to prolong it; at last *Teckely*, by a solemn Deputation, solicits the *Turks* to that Treaty, which is mentioned before, yields the Kingdom to be Tributary; Condition, that when *Teckely's* Family is Extinct, they shall never Choose a King, but with the Approbation of the *Turks*, and earnestly solicit the *Turks* to bring a Force down, sufficient to give King *Teckely* King Possession.

Persuant to this Treaty, the very next Spring 200000 *Turks* invaded the Empire, and so the War began.

Its worth these Gentlemen enquiry, what Measures these *Hungarians* took upon this Invasion; They did not Content themselves to secure their Liberties and Religion, but they joyn'd with the *Turks* in all the horrible Devastations of invasive War; at the first appearance of the Grand Visier, *Teckely* waits upon him near *Raab*, to Concert the Operations of the Campaign, receives Orders from him; 15000 of them, with Count *Budiani*, abandon the Emperor, and betray the Country to the *Turks*; and Count *Teckely* himself, following the Camp afterward, became the unhappy Executioner of Turkish Barbarity, on the Miserable Provinces of *Stiria*, *Croatia*, *Austria*, *Moravia* and *Silesia*; to the utmost of their Power, they furthered the Ruin of the German Empire, and the overthrow of all the Christian Powers, whether Protestant or Papist, that endeavour'd its Relief: They assisted as much as in them lay, the Infidels in an attempt upon all Christendom, and gave their Assistance to *Mahomet*, to supplant the Christian Religion, and drive it out of Europe.

When even the Protestant Powers joyn'd with the Duke of Lorrain, to oppose the *Turks*, they found the *Hungarian* Misconducts always on the Frontiers; the Ruin of the Country, the Burnings and Destructions made on the *Austrian* Dominions, were generally the Work of these People, in Conjunction with the *Tatars*.

And this, as it is a Proceeding, which can never be justified from the Cause of Religion, so I cannot find, that the Protestants, who they were after brought in to pay for all, were ever forward in this part of the Work; Blood, Fire, and Murder were never Protestant Principles; and the very Practice of these People was sufficient to tell the World what Principle they were of.

Some are weak enough to answer, That since the *Turk* has suffered the Protestants in his Dominion to live unmolested — As to Religion, it were therefore better to have all the Popish Countries under the *Turks*, and *Mahomet* would be so much a better Master, than *Louis XIV.* that they would be very willing to see the Emperor, French King, King of Spain, Pope, and Italian Princes, suppress'd by the *Turks*, that the Protestant Religion may have its free Exercise; not doubting but that it would so easily prevail on the Minds of Men, that *Turcism* would sink, and vanish before it, and the Protestant Religion would force its own way.

These Gentlemen have a large Faith; and something of Kin it is to their Opinions, who give



give away what they have, because God can give them more ; but as we are bound to act by Reason, and God has given it us for that end ; such Men act more Faith than Discretion, the first is Preposterous, and the latter much about the Dimensions of that Mariner's forecast, who sunk his Ship to drown the Rats.

The Subject is something too serious to admit

the Answer which this Notion deserves ; the Principle it self is so horrid in its Original, and must be so Bloody and Terrible in its Execution, that I cannot attempt here to give it any Answer, but leave it to the first Conception of every ones Mind, where it cannot but meet with Horror and Contempt.

## ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE unusual strange Request of the following Letter, requiring a very particular Regard, the Society have thought fit to Recommend it to the World, among those Questions, in which they would be extremely glad any Gentleman would add their Opinions, either to strengthen or enlarge the Arguments on either hand.

Generosi,

**V**OS Exoro, hunc Mibi Magno Doloze Presso scrupulum Eximere virum, ab hinc Annis Tredecim Interfecit, & Animus me Sanguinis Imprasemiarum Accusatus: Mortis Mibi fuit Instar. Quamvis est Mibi spes Magna Veniam obtinendi. Non ergo de Reatu in Conspectu Dei, sed de legis Satisfactione sollicitus, & Eo me Redigit, ut quid Agam Nesciam. An in Legis Postestatem Meipsum Tradere Debeo vel non.

Non Dubito, quin vos Mibi ad Rogatum, servetis & Peracutè Responderitis, & sic Vos-ipsos Mibi Devinciatis.

Valete.

After some Debate about this Question, the Society came to the following Resolutions.

1. They allow, That in all Trespases between Man and Man, satisfaction is to be made to Man.

2. That whereas some Crimes carry a double Guilt, a Trespas against Man, and an Offence against God ; 'tis allow'd, that there is required, not only a Repentance of the latter, but a Satisfaction of the former ; and that unless both these are found together, any one of them will be found incomplete.

But in the Case of Blood, Divine Justice has directed, that the Life of the Offender shall go for the Offence, as well *In Terrorem*, as to signify, that no Equivalent being to be given for the Life of a Man, the Offender is to Pay the Mulk of his own Life, as a general Sa-

tisfaction, both to the Person injur'd, and the Law broken.

In Case of Private Trespases, Repentance can not be Compleat, unless Satisfaction be made, according to the Ability of the Offender.

But as to the Law, the Case may differ ; the Law inflicts a Punishment on the Offender, if he shall be Taken, but does by no means oblige the Criminal to detect himself.

The old Maxim, *Nemo Tenetur seipsum Accusare*, is allow'd by the Law in all Cases, as well of Blood as any other.

Now as to Private Satisfaction, the Offender cannot be in a Capacity to make any Compensation equivalent to the Life of the Person, who has been destroy'd ; he can do nothing to make up the loss of the Life he took away ; the Satisfaction the Law requires, he cannot make, without abandoning his own Life, breaking the Law of Nature, and acting Self-Accusation.

The Society therefore are of Opinion, he is not bound to give himself up to the Law — because the Law requires no Man to accuse himself, and they judge his Repentance may be Compleat without it, if otherwise sincere ; because he makes Satisfaction according to his Ability, no Man being able to make Satisfaction on Blood.

One thing they think he is oblig'd to, as a Satisfaction to the Family of the Deceased ; if he left either Widow or Children, they think he is bound, it able, to take Care, Assist, and if need be, to Provide for them ; he having depriv'd them of the Staff of their Substance, and violently taken from them, him that would have Provided for them

Thro' the hurry of the Press, the following Errors pass'd in our last ; which we desire the candid Reader to Correct and Excuse. Page 282. Lin. 6. after *Answers* dele (,) after *so* add (,) ; l. 17. read of *Effect* ; l. 20. after *Epiruv* add (,) ;

after



after *Provinces dele* (,); 1. 28. *dele when*; 1. 37, 38. for *Cause of it*, read *Principal*; 1. 42. r. *the Grand Seigneur*; 1. 47. r. *Devices*; ib. r. *Devotees*; ib. r. *Quality of*; col. 2. l. 11. r. *Belgrade*; 1. 14. r. *Successes*; Pag. 283. l. 5. r. *ons*; 1. 3. from the Bottom, r. *refinedly*; Col. 2. in *Scan. Club*. 1. 5. r. 6. l. 13. r. *are equal*; 1. 24. r. *Incentive*; 1. 30. r. *was not*.

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